

WINES.

VOL VIII.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1808.

No. 2274.

Sales at Vendue.

every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLDthe Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
particulars of which will be expressed in
bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
had and purchased at the lowest limitation
prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett
Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual con-Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be trans-

d by CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1.

CLARET, &c.

10 Cases Fine Old Medoc Claret,
London Particular Madeira,
Marsala or Sicily do.A few Bags Best Soft Shelled Almonds,
Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality,

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax Streets.

June 27.

Scheme of a Lottery,
for the purpose of raising a sum of money to
aid the funds of the Charitable Marine So-
ciety of Baltimore.

1 prize of	5000	Dollars	is	5000
1 —	2500	—	—	2500
2 —	1500	—	—	2000
4 —	750	—	—	3000
10 —	300	—	—	3000
20 —	150	—	—	3000
40 —	75	—	—	3000
50 —	30	—	—	2400
200 —	20	—	—	4000
300 —	10	—	—	3000
5000 —	6	—	—	30,000
1 First drawn blank				200
1 — after 2000	2000	tickets		200
1 —	4000	—		200
1 —	6000	—		200
1 —	8000	—		400
1 —	10,000	—		400
1 —	12,000	—		500
1 —	14,000	—		1000
1 —	16,000	—		2000
1 Last drawn blank				3000

6168 Prizes—amounting to
1832 Blanks—Sum raised
including expence, 15,000From the above Scheme, it appears that
there are less than two blanks to a prize, and
that the prizes are to be paid without deduc-
tion.The drawing will positively commence on
the 24th of next month, and will be completed
in ten weeks. TICKETS at \$5 50 cents,
for sale at R. GRAY's BOOK STORE, where
the drawing of all tickets sold by him will be
examined free of expence. Prizes in the last
New York Lottery taken in payment for tick-
ets in this.Orders for tickets from the country, enclos-
ing the cash (post-paid) will be punctually
attended to, and early information given of
their fate.

July 13.

The Subscriber

INFORMS THE PUBLIC,
That he manufactures and has for sale, at his
shop on the corner of Fairfax and Prince-
street.STILLS of different sizes—
COPPER and BRASS KETTLES of all
sizes—A general assortment of TIN WARE
—and likewise executes all kinds of BLACK-
SMITH WORK.

For Sale or Rent,

A two story Brick House, at the lower end
Prince-street, in a good situation for busi-
ness and calculated to accommodate a family.

TO LEASE,

ON A GROUND RENT FOR EVER,
Sixty-two feet of Ground, at the upper-end
of King-street—35 feet on Royal-street, be-
tween Prince and Duke-streets.The highest price given for old copper,
Brass, Lead and Pewter—and all kinds of
Copper and Brass work repaired.

George M'Munn.

August 25.

dam

Charitable Marine Society Lottery.

The drawing begins this day—First drawn
blank entitled to Two Hundred Dollars.

ROBERT GRAY,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, KING-STREET,

HAVING made a purchase of a number
of TICKETS in the above Lottery, of-

fers them for sale, in whole, half, or quarters

until further notice, at the following rate.

Whole Tickets, \$5 75

Half do. 3 00

Quarter do. 1 50

The price will be regulated as the drawing
proceeds by the state of the wheel, informa-
tion of which will be given at any time, by
applying as above.Warranted undrawn tickets will be ex-
changed for prizes, or the highest price in
cash given for prizes as soon as drawn. All
tickets sold by R. GRAY, will be examined,
and even information respecting the Lottery
given without charge.

August 24.

Tavern Lease for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to
the Indian Queen Tavern, in Baltimore, of-
fers for sale, on advantageous terms, the lease
of the House he now occupies, having eight
years, from the first of December next, torun; which for convenience, it is believed,
is excelled by none in the United States,
and from the proximity to the seat of govern-
ment, and the direct communication whichwill be opened between the city and Alexan-
dria by the bridge across the Potomac and the
Turnpike Road, bids fair to become one ofthe best stands for business in the coun-
try, as the distance to the Capitol over the
bridge will be only about 7 miles. With the

Lease will be sold, if wanted, the whole of the

FURNITURE, as it now stands, together

with a large stock of WINES & LIQUORS.

There is a vacant Lot on the corner of Cam-
eron and Pitt-streets, adjoining the stables, at-tached to the House, (which renders it partic-
ularly commodious, as by that means the
property fronts on three streets) which willbe sold in fee simple, or leased for the
remainder of the time.A handsome LOT OF GROUND, in the
centre of the square between King and Cam-
eron streets, and fronting on Washington
and Columbus streets, 107 feet, with a pub-
lic Alley on one side, and an open space that
cannot be built on, on the other. For a pub-
lic situation it is unequalled by any property
in Alexandria.

ALSO,

A LOT OF GROUND, at the west end,
about half a mile from town and fronting on
the Little River Turnpike Road, 85 feet, run-
ning back 250 feet, more or less. There are
improvements on the property adjoining it,
on each side.A handsome LOT OF GROUND, on the
George-Town road, about half a mile from
town, in a very beautiful situation, containing
two acres.A handsome SQUARE OF GROUND, on
Washington and Columbus streets, within
one quarter of a mile of town, well enclosed
with a post and rail fence, containing some-
thing less than two acres.A half acre LOT on the commons, about
the same distance as the last mentioned.

ALSO,

My interest in the lease of a FARM, con-
taining between one and two hundred acres,
adjoining the town of Alexandria, in a high
state of cultivation, and enclosed with a new
post and rail fence. (in one of the enclosures
is the Alexandria Jockey Club Race Course)
with a large crop of OATS and HAY, which
will be sold in the stack or otherwise:—
two waggons, four carts, eight ploughs, two
double barrows, a large and elegant roller, all
of the best construction, six good farm horses
and every other article that can be wanted for
a well managed farm, together with 12 choice
milch COWS, a fine buffaloe BULL, forty
head of SHEEP, about fifty head of HOGS
of the very best breed that could be procured.
Also, some very VALUABLE SLAVES, if
they should be wanted for the farm.

ALSO,

The two lines of STAGES between George
Town and Alexandria, with a light HACK &
four HORSES.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against me are
requested to bring them forward for settle-
ment; and all persons indebted are desired
to make immediate payment, as no longer
indulgence can be given, my intended remov-
ed rendering it necessary that a full adjust-
ment of all accounts should take place.

JOHN GADSBY

July 25.

FOR SALE,

20,000 Limes,
Capers, Olives, and Anchovies,
Loaf, Lump and brown Sugar,
Tea of different kinds,
Coffee, Pepper, and Allspice,
China, Queens-ware, Glass, &c.
Soap and Candles.

Frederick Koones.

September 5. 6t

Horse Shoeing Warranted.

THOMAS WHITE, JUN.

Blacksmith and FARRIER,

AQUAINTS his customers and the pub-

lic in general, that he has opened a shop
at the lower end of Union street, adjoining
Mr. John Hunter's ship yard, for the purpose
of shoeing horses, in which line his abilities
needs no comment—and begs leave to solicit
a share of the patronage of a generous public,
and to assure them that any work in the line
of his profession, shall not be surpassed by any
on the continent.Blacksmith work of all kinds and description,
executed in a neat and workmanlike manner.N. B. Those who favor him with their cus-
tom will have the advantage of receiving his
advice and attention in farriery gratis.A couple of smart Lads, from 14 to
16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices,
and treated with kindness, and strict attention
paid to their morals.

September 5. dlm2aw3m

The Stages South of Alexandria.

ON the first of October next the Mail
Stage will commence running as fol-
lows between Alexandria and Petersburg in
Virginia:Will leave Alexandria every day at 6
o'clock in the evening, and arrive at Dumfries
by 5 in the morning—Leave Dumfries at 6
and arrive at Fredericksburg by 11 1/2 in the
morning—Leave Fredericksburg at 12 (noon)
and arrive at Richmond the next morning by
6—Leave Richmond at 6 1/2 and arrive at
Petersburg by 11 1/2 in the morning.Returning, will leave Petersburg every
day at 12 1/2 P. M. and arrive at Alexandria
in the same time. This stage will carry no
more than 2 passengers on any account what-
ever, and not more than 14 lb of baggage
can be allowed to each passenger.An Accommodation Stage between Alex-
andria and Petersburg will also commence
running at the same time, every other day
throughout the year, without regard to Sun-
days, and will travel only in the day time.—On this line it is the intention of the owners
to study the wishes and the convenience of
passengers. Still, however, regard must be
had to time—Going south from Alexandria
they will breakfast at Occoquan, dine at Staff-
ford Court-House, and lodge at Fredericksburg—
The next day will breakfast at the Bow-
ling Green, dine at the Oaks, and lodge at
Richmond. And on the third day will
breakfast at the Half-Way house and dine at
Petersburg.Returning, will dine at the Half-Way house
and lodge at Richmond. Early in the morn-
ing, breakfast at the Oaks, dine at the Bow-
ling Green, and lodge at Fredericksburg. Next
morning, will breakfast at Stafford court house,
dine at Occoquan, and lodge at Alexandria.The owners on this line too, have to re-
quest that passengers will be as moderate as
possible in the quantity of their baggage, as
any thing more than a small trunk or parcel
which will go within the body of the stage
will be an extra charge.

The Proprietors.

August 24. d

JUST RECEIVED,
A few barrels very fresh LIMES, in ex-
cellent order, which will be sold low.

Thomas Patten.

September 7. 3t

Wanted to Hire,

Some Carpenters, Laborers and Carts.—
Apply at the Bridge on the Four Mile Run.

September 9. 3t

FOUNDED,

A BANK NOTE, which the owner may
have by proving property and paying for this
advertisement.

September 9. 3t

TO LET

On King-street near the Diagonal Pump;

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, well
calculated for the accommodation of a genteel
family. — Apply to

Richard Lewis.

Sept. 12. 3t

FOR BOSTON,

The Schooner ENTERPRISE,

Capt. HEWS;

For freight of 400 barrels, or
casks, having good accommodations, ap-
ply to

John G. Ladd.

Landing, for sale, from said vessel,

45 tons Plaster Paris,

3 tierces Claret Wine,

60 bales Cut Corks,

2500 wt. Glauber's Salt.

July 38. JUST RECEIVED,</

Algiers Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

We received last Saturday from our correspondent at the Havanna, several numbers of the Aurora of that city, from which the following translations are made.

N. Y. Evening Post.

SEVILLE, June 11.—On the 4th inst. an anonymous letter was received here, written at Bayonne, and dated the 29th May, which says the prince of Neufchâtel, and the high steward Duroc, with a number of Generals and Aids-de-Camp went on the 16th a league from Bayonne, to receive Ferdinand 7th, and accompanied him to the house which was intended for his residence. The emperor came immediately to visit him with a great retinue, and was received by Ferdinand at the door where they embraced, Napoleon assuring him that they were friends. The visit being ended, he invited him to dine at 5 in the afternoon, leaving at his departure a guard of honor and at four in the afternoon he sent his coach to bring him.— Afterwards the emperor and Ferdinand 7th had various conferences, in one of which the former offered the latter, the crown of Etruria and to marry him to his niece: but Ferdinand refused to agree to his proposal and persisted in his refusal at other meetings—at some of which the minister of state, Cevallos assisted.

Four days after, the guard of honor departed, leaving only one soldier of the national guard of Bayonne, and the coach was also taken away. Conferences became very frequent, and Napoleon made the grandees responsible with their heads for the person of their master. All these conferences were for no other purpose than to gain time for the arrival of the other royal personages—notwithstanding that, Napoleon had already intimated to Ferdinand, the extinction of the dynasty of the Bourbons; but he insisted that he should accept the kingdom of Etruria, to which Ferdinand anew replied, that he disregarded all Crowns but his own, that he wished only for the power of making his nation happy, and to die among the SPANIARDS.

On the 6th there was a Grand Council, at which the Emperor, Charles 4th and his own son Ferdinand, the Queen, the Infant Don Carlos, and all the Grandees and Ministers of the two nations who were at Bayonne assisted, and which lasted five hours and an half; various points were discussed, and Napoleon then offered to Ferdinand 7th the crown of Naples, and to the Infant Don Carlos, that of Etruria. But these offers like the former, were disdained, and the minister Cevallos having taken up the discourse, spoke with boldness to the Emperor upon principles of diplomacy for five quarters of an hour, but without effect; the emperor ordered him to retire. The minister Gomez Labrador insisted for some time on the principles of Cevallos, but at last the extinction of the dynasty was resolved upon, and 6 hours were given to Ferdinand 7th, to make his renunciation. This was done in the following words:

Seeing that the Emperor assures me that the people of Madrid are divided into parties, of that of my father being superior to mine, that the former in an attack on the 2d of this month killed 11,000 persons and demanded that I should resign the crown to my father, or that otherwise he will put my partisans to the sword, I have determined to make the renunciation which I never intended, for which there is no reason, as the Emperor knows: and although every thing which I am told, appears to me doubtful, I make the renunciation to avoid the effusion of blood, protesting that it shall be null and of no validity if the facts related to me are untrue, of all which I call to witness God and the French people. In the same manner I protest against the renunciation of the principality of Asturias, which I reserve to myself forever, trusting in Providence that I shall resume the throne of Spain to make her happy, I recommend to my nation to exert herself to maintain her religion and independence against the common enemy, whom none knew better than my beloved subjects, when they publicly counselled me not to trust myself to the simulated friendship of the French government.

June 19.—By a letter received from don Pedro Valdecanas, commander of the corps of observation of our van, intended to harass the wings of the enemy, we learn, that the French army has raised the camp from before Cordova. It is believed that they

intend to repossess the Sierra (ridge of mountains) and return to Madrid; but as their intention may be different, this supreme council has taken all the necessary measures either to receive them, if their purpose is to make an attack elsewhere, or to harass them on their march. At the same time the council has written to his excellency general don Francisco Xavier Castan, to execute such military operation as he shall judge most proper according to existing circumstances.

A letter from Andujar of the 9th June, states the following: This day this city rose against the French who occupied it, and proclaimed Ferdinand VII. They took all the French belonging to the army; and their commander and three of his guard who made resistance, were killed in the house of don Juan Salazar; this affair happened at one o'clock in the morning.

June 21.—We have learned by a commissioner who has arrived from the Junta of Badajoz, that about 200 French having presented themselves with intent to pass the bridge of Guadianna, they were attacked and driven back with loss. In Estremadura are more than 40,000 men ready for action, and every day there arrives here Spanish soldiers, and even sometimes regiments of cavalry from our army in Portugal.

By letters from Lisbon of the 24th of last month, the accounts are confirmed of the continued desertion of our soldiers, and of the scarcity of provisions which is suffered there so that the horses eat straw, which is the best food which can be procured for them. Compare this information with the Madrid Journal of the 19th May, which affirms that "there are provisions in abundance and at moderate prices," and it will be seen with what distrust intelligence from that place should be received.

The Successful Appeal.

The following address and appeal to the Spanish nation was first published at Cadiz, anonymously, but immediately circulated through all parts of the kingdom, in consequence of the delivery of the prince of peace to Napoleon, when the designs of the latter upon the crown of Spain began to be very manifest; & to the animated production of this unknown author is attributed the cause of the first and general movements, which commenced nearly at the same moment in all the provinces. It is now translated from a copy under date of " Cadiz 14th of May introduced nearly as above. (*)

(N. Y. Gaz.)

SPANIARDS,

YOUR suffering for more than eight years under a government the most tyrannical and monstrous of all that have ever existed, has conducted you to the extremity from which a foreigner, elevated by accident, admitted through the innocence of a people who sighed for liberty, and sustained by the inconstant genius of the French, has the barbarous pretension of dividing our country, for reducing us to an eternal and shameful servitude, as he has effected in other states; abusing their candor and simple credulity, after they had submitted themselves to his protection and power.

He has even had the audacity of protecting and granting honors to don Manuel Godoy, the chief of those abominable delinquents who have loaded you with opprobrium, who was even already a prisoner, and upon the point of suffering the punishment which he had merited. Through these means he attempted to irritate you and divide you into parties; but the discerning Spaniards will know only to swear concord among themselves, and to revenge the country.

Assassination, perfidies, treasons, deceptions & the ignorance of the principal governments of Europe, have favored his ambition and his tyranny. The duke de Engeia was taken by violence from a neutral country, conducted in a military manner to Paris, and within twenty four hours after his arrival, was shot, without forms, without regular trial, and without even proceeding to any manifestation of what they might be able to assign as the nature of his crimes—in this procedure violating the sacred rights of nations, outraging humanity, and committing a cruel and atrocious assassination. The Hollander, the Swiss, and the Poles, have been victims of his perfidy; inasmuch as he has forfeited his formal and public assurances; neither preserving their integrity, or leaving them a free vote for their constitutional government. Every thing has been outraged.

From an American gentleman, now here, (Havanna) who was in Cadiz at the time, I learn that it was attributed to the pen of the Count de Montijo; a patriotic nobleman who it is also said, travelled through almost every province in Spain exciting the principal inhabitants to oppose the French usurpation, and which accounts for their general rising almost on the same day.

ed, in order to enthrone some relatives who had no merit, reason nor title for so audacious an elevation. The Italians and the Bavarians bewail their servitude, after they have been deceived. The Germans, Prussians, and Russians have been defeated and destroyed, because they live under governments vicious and corrupt, and whose sovereigns are devoid of understanding.

Such, doubtless would have been our lot if the Supreme Being, full of bounteous goodness towards Spain, had not watched for its cause; and we should have remained in the calamitous and deplorable state, in which we were but a few days past. Although there should be no more than the unexampled bravery and constancy of honorable Spaniards, sufficient would be their title to shed the last drop of blood and to make the tyrant Napoleon tremble.

To the peace which France made with Spain in the year 1795, it owes the victories and triumphs which it eventually obtained in Italy and in the north: and to that same peace the tyrant Napoleon owes the usurpation of the throne on which he now sits.

From his alliance, we have already had two cruel and disastrous wars with England; and our fathers, sons and brothers were by those more than once, traitorously and ignominiously slaughtered. By his alliance we have sacrificed the immense treasures of America and Spain; and it has been the pretext by which the many monsters of our past government have robbed us, and reduced us to misery. By his alliance we have 25,000 valiant and illustrious Spaniards out of the country, shedding their blood in a foreign cause. And in fine, through his alliance and the traitors whom the same has nominated, our most faithful and esteemed brethren, the Portuguese, have been invaded. Unhappy people! They have suffered contributions the most enormous and injustice the most vile and opprobrious; they themselves complain, and have no succor but that of ours, they consider us as the authors of their servitude; they invoke our aid, and which we cannot deny them without being guilty of the greatest inhumanity. Their cause is ours, and the same with that of Spain, and of Ferdinand VII.

And in exchange for all our sacrifices, with what does the tyrant of France reward us?—with desiring and resolving our slavery, and the infamous idea of TRIBUTE was suggested, what was his reply? "The American people are an independent and great, tho' infant, nation—they will give millions for the defense of their rights, and privileges & country, but not a cent for tribute." Such was the answer of a patriot, of a man who would suffer no personal considerations to interfere with his duty, and who was resolved, at all hazards, to maintain the honor of his country. Had Mr. Madison been in his situation, it is but fair to infer, from his usual conduct, that his answer would have been in this style: "Since France is very much in want of money, we cannot refuse to give it to her."

And can there be a Spaniard who is not filled with horror, and who flies not to avenge his country against a conduct which is not equalled in the Tiberias' nor in the most renowned tyrants who have afflicted humanity. Spaniards! to arms! Noble, generous and valiant as ye are, do not forget your country: bring to mind the times when Charles V. the Cids, the Cortes's, and the Dukes of Alva, made the New World, Africa, Italy, and even France itself to tremble; remember, Francis I. was once a prisoner in your Capital, and that for a long period the French bewailed the battle of Roncervalles! Your cause is the most just of any which the world has known; it embodies your liberty, your honor, and an innocent prince who loves you from his heart, and who has not been the least victim of those sufferings and calamities which you yourselves have experienced. Let your oath be "Long live Ferdinand VII. and death to all their enemies!"

Kingdoms and Provinces—send your deputies to the court, in order to organize a form of government that may avoid future disasters and abuses; punish the real traitors, and fix upon them the marks of infamy. Arm ye, at a moment—fly to Madrid—Spare not for the present the blood of the enemy—and may every satellite of tyranny perish! Swear love and harmony. May Spain and her be your tutelar Deities; and let your ancient parents and your women alone remain to preserve your dwellings and your fields—War and destruction to the tyrants; and may the country triumph!

From the Federal Republican.

General Charles C. Pinckney.

The high and honorable character, the unblemished reputation, and tried patriotism of this gentleman, have secured to him the esteem and veneration even of political adversaries. The venomous breath of slander has not dared to taint the purity of his name, and the bitter asperity of political opposition has produced no other semblance of accusation against him, than that he is warmly attached to the principles of our immortal

WASHINGTON. Yes, fellow-citizens, even in these times, when the epithet of tory is so familiarly applied to many active partisans of our glorious revolution, that it has lost its meaning, and is regarded as the mere effusion of vulgarity and folly, the pure and undivided attachment of Gen. Pinckney to his country, is admitted.

While the votaries of faction are thus awed into silence by the imposing aspect of spot-

less virtue, does it become Federal Republi- cians to be lukewarm in their efforts to render his talents and integrity useful to the country? Shall the fate of the nation at such an important crisis, be committed to visionary politicians, to the corrupt leaders of faction, in preference to an experienced statesman, whose past conduct is a pledge to his countrymen of his zeal and ability to promote their interests? We hope not—we hope that all true Americans, whose hearts are not corrupted by a devoted and wicked attachment to a foreign power, will unite with one voice in saying that CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY is the man of their choice—that the present is not a time for philosophical presidents—that the affairs of the nation must be committed to a sound statesman, a man of practical knowledge, of undaunted firmness, and of energetic character.

FROM THE SAME.

A comparison of the peculiar merits of the two Candidates for the Presidency.

No. I.

FIRMNESS.

This is a quality which even the partisans of Mr. Madison hardly venture to ascribe to him. His yielding policy, his want of political courage have had too fatal an effect upon our affairs. This distinguishing feature in his character we may trace in all those actions which are peculiarly his own, and in the politics of our cabinet, where his influence is unbounded. But we need adduce no other proof than his declaration to Mr. Randolph, "FRANCE WANTS MONEY AND WE MUST GIVE IT TO HER." When we ascribe this sentiment to timidity, we give a construction the most favorable to Mr. Madison. Indeed we think it might proceed from French influence, but even this influence may have its origin in fear.

Compare this conduct with that of General Pinckney. When ambassador to the perfidious government of France, he maintained the interests and honor of his country with the spirit of a true American. Unawed by threats, uninfluenced by apprehensions for his personal safety, he refused to listen to the degrading propositions of a band of murderers, but treated their offers with proper contempt. When the infamous idea of TRIBUTE was suggested, what was his reply? "The American people are an independent and great, tho' infant, nation—they will give millions for the defense of their rights, and privileges & country, but not a cent for tribute." Such was the answer of a patriot, of a man who would suffer no personal considerations to interfere with his duty, and who was resolved, at all hazards, to maintain the honor of his country. Had Mr. Madison been in his situation, it is but fair to infer, from his usual conduct, that his answer would have been in this style: "Since France is very much in want of money, we cannot refuse to give it to her."

SALEM, September 3.

Arrived brig Martha, from Richmond, having lost her master, Mr. Samuel Symonds. The Martha is the same unfortunate vessel that was towed into this port a few years since, bottom upwards, belonging to the eastward, and all her crew perished. She has now, in three short, successive voyages, lost three masters.

BEVERLY, September 3.

On Saturday arrived the ship Hope, Lovett, 23 days from Havana. Left there, August 10, ships Bordeaux, Law, of New York, from Marseilles, via Bermuda, discharging; Dispatch, Singletown, of Philadelphia, from Cadiz, bound to Cadiz; Republican, Newhall, for N. York, 2; Hope, Edes, of Charleston, taken by an American gun-boat and carried into Havana, and after a strict examination of every part of her lading (ballast) in expectation of finding provisions, she was placed in the hands of the American consul for further investigation; schooner Iris, Russell, of Salem, with salt, discharging. The schooner Agnes sailed for Boston the 9th August. Lat. 34, long. 71, spoke ship Union, of Plymouth, from Dublin, via Cowes, for Charleston, &c. had been taken by a French privateer and retaken by the English. Off Gayhead, the U. S. schooner Revenge, on a cruise. Passed in Vineyard sound a U. S. gun-boat.

Boarded by the U. S. brig Argus off cape Ann, and after examining the papers permitted to proceed; at the same time a large ship in sight, supposed to be the Chesapeake; off Baker's island was boarded by a revenue cutter—all on cruising ground to American vessels suspected of violating the embargo laws. Died from ship Hope, at the Havana, Mr. John B. Prince, supercargo; John Schroder, carpenter; Thomas Peneris, William Hamlin, Benjamin Boardman and David Ramsell, seamen. Persons authorized are requested to call on captain Lovett for adjustment of their accounts.

Capt. Lovett, from the Havana, informs us, that the Spaniards of Cuba are determined to maintain their independence, even

Old Spain should be reduced to Bonaparte. The island. Their situation is very dangerous there, having spoken lightly of the Spanish, and saying that the Spaniards would not bear such language, having lost several of their men; this opportunity to get away.

The barque Boston Park, which sailed "b" arrived at Surinam, after a very high, said to be 40 days. Two days after her a merchant vessel, which had the packet they had will be difficult to replace. Bring the vessel home, "b" keep in safety the cargo, our seamen, by foreign employ. A fleet of Surinam for England, bringing home a large quantity of tobacco, which was about half the price market being well supplied by men; other America

The people is a monster that, says Bonaparte to the Spanish, which he long since person; and that accounts which congress have uniforming from him any information relations with France—he

DEMOCRATIC FEELINGS AND The following extract is from the Spanish people seem to be in rebellion—there is little that the power of Napoleon can do to order and submit. It is that that democrats Spanish efforts of a brave people are free. Their resistance to despotic tyranny is styled insurrection. The opinion of men divides. The spies and agents of America pray for his success. A confidence that the favor of Providence will smile upon the energy of enthusiasm, discipline and numbers, and be free. We can scarcely do

The mail of last evening biden's Answer to the New England. He says he cannot reprove it—Newburyport Herald.

PROOFS RISE ON P. Will it be again denied that a permanent measure? We will, over and over again, that the embargo would induce Mr. Jefferson to fulfil—The annihilation of the people should act with spirit, and then have an opportunity to remain for two years. It is, however, a repeal of the immediate relief from this oppressive measure.

A MISTAKE.—Cheetham means of saving the democracy of Rhode Island to this opposition to other cause. We very little even a repeal of the While they exhibit such a partiality to a French tyrant, this country will continue in suspicion. The past measures cannot be recalled. Upon, and even should a the people will not be deceived of losing popularity.

Old Spain should be reduced under the eyes of Bonaparte. The French had 12 days from the time of his sailing to leave the island. Their situation had been extremely dangerous there, from the wrath of the Spaniards; some had been assassinated, having spoken lightly of the Spanish cause, and saying that the Spaniards would soon be suppressed by Bonaparte. They could not bear such language. Capt.洛奇, having lost several of his hands shipped a number of French sailors, who were glad this opportunity to get away.

The Hague Boston Packet, Smith, of his port, (which sailed "by permission") arrived at Surinam, after a passage of 57 days. Two days after her arrival, seven of her crew left her, and entered on board English merchant vessels, where the wages were very high, said to be 40 dollars per month; on board the packet they had only 7 dollars. It will be difficult to replace the men there, bring the vessel home. Thus does the "Magog" keep in safety these essential resources, our seamen, by driving them into foreign employ. A fleet was soon to sail from Surinam for England, which were taking home a large quantity of molasses, the price of which was consequently high.

It was about half the price of last year, the market being well supplied by the Nova Scotia men; other American articles low.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

Colonel Gibbs, a passenger in the Arcurus, was informed, when in Paris, that an attack had been contemplated on the Austrian dominions before the disturbances in Spain broke out. That Austria was more formidable than ever, and have organized a force of 400,000 men.

(*Post. Rep.*)

"The people is a monster that must be muzzled," says Bonaparte to the Spaniards. This reason which he long since taught to Mr. Jefferson; and that accounts for the difficulty which congress have uniformly found in obtaining from him any information respecting the relations with France—he had been muzzled.

(*U. S. Gaz.*)

DEMOCRATIC FEELINGS AND SENTIMENTS.

The following extract is from a democratic paper:

"The Spanish people seem to be still bent upon insurrection—there is little doubt, however, that the power of Napoleon will soon reduce them to order and submission."

It is thus that democrats speak of the glorious efforts of a brave people struggling to be free. Their resistance to illegal and usurping tyranny is styled *insurrection*, and the domineering despotism of Napoleon Bonaparte is termed *order*. Oh! shame! How naturally are the opinions of men directed by their wishes! The spies and agents of Bonaparte in America pray for his success they anxious to wish it, and therefore believe it. But we have a confidence that the favours of a benign Providence will smile upon the glorious exertions of a band of patriots. We believe that the energy of enthusiasm will overpower discipline and numbers, and that Spain will be free. We can scarcely doubt this event.

(*Fed. Repub.*)

The mail of last evening brought the President's Answer to the Newburyport Petition. He says he cannot repeat the Embargo.

(*Newburyport Herald*)

PROOFS RISE ON PROOFS!

Will it be again denied that the Embargo is a permanent measure? We have already said, over and over again, that we believe nothing would induce Mr. Jefferson to remove the embargo until his favorite scheme is accomplished—the annihilation of commerce, it becomes more and more necessary that the people should act with spirit, with energy and decision. After October the people will not again have an opportunity to express their opinions for two years. It is, therefore, a solemn duty enjoined upon them, to demand an immediate relief from this most ruinous and oppressive measure.

ibid.

A MISTAKE.—Cheetham recommends a repeal of the embargo law as the only means of saving the democratic party. He ascribes the change in New Hampshire and Rhode Island to this oppressive act and to no other cause. We very much question whether even a repeal of this law would restore the popularity of our present rulers. While they exhibit such evident marks of partiality to a French tyrant, the freemen of this country will continue to view them with suspicion. The past measures of government cannot be recalled. A plan for the annihilation of commerce has been acted upon, and even should a change take place, the people will not be deluded, but will set the whole down to its proper account, a fear of losing popularity.

But as Mr. Cheetham has suggested a repeal of the embargo law, we will mention a few other necessary measures to be adopted, provided Mr. Jefferson wishes to regain the nation's confidence:

Let Gen. Wilkinson be removed from his command in the army.

Let Duane return to his printing-office.

Put the nation in a state of defence. And shew a determination to resist all attacks upon our honor and our rights, from whatever quarter they may proceed.

Confess that your conduct has been weak, and your intentions wicked—and then perhaps the nation may pardon you, though when men have proved themselves unworthy of confidence, it is better not to trust them.

(*ibid.*)

The following shews the mode of choosing electors for president and vice-president in the different states, with the number of votes to each:

	VOTES.
New Hampshire, general ticket,	7
Massachusetts, mode of electing not yet regulated by law, at the last election by general ticket,	19
Rhode Island by general ticket,	4
Connecticut by the legislature	9
Vermont by do.	6
New York by do.	19
New Jersey by general ticket	8
Pennsylvania by do.	20
Delaware by the legislature	3
Maryland by districts	11
Virginia by general ticket	23
North Carolina by districts	14
South Carolina by the legislature	10
Georgia by do.	6
Kentucky: this state is divided into two districts; the counties on the south side of Kentucky river elect four electors, and those on the north side the same number,	8
Ohio, by districts,	3
Tennessee, by do.	5

Votes, 175

Extract of a letter from a correspondent, dated,

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 14, 1808.

"I have nothing of importance to communicate. The taking of a few deserters out of the Spanish territory, has occasioned some noise at Baton Rouge, but the government of that place is so weak in force, that it must all end in smoke."

"This city has been disturbed for some time past, by a number of French and Spanish sailors, who were joined by the city patrol, for the purpose of whipping the American sailors. The city is now tranquil; how long it will remain so I cannot say—but fear the recent tumults are the prelude to greater mischief."

"I may say, we have no police; there does not appear to be sufficient energy in the municipal administration, to make the persons employed, do their duty, or to dismiss unworthy ones."

A woman being brought before Simon Snyder, when a just-ass of the peace, to be examined, and appearing to have an uncommon share of confidence, for the female sex, Simon observed, "Madam, there is brass enough in your face to make a five gallon kettle." "Yes," (answered she) "and there is sap enough in your head to fill it."

(*Phil. Tickler.*)

HUMOROUS ANECDOTE.

We copy the following humorous anecdote from Lyley's Itinerant, or the Memoirs of an Actor, and in justice to the author, we cannot but say, we were very much amused by the first and second volumes, which are just come out. We also give it as a caution to youth, to make them suppress those passions which, when criminally indulged, always lead to mortification, if not to ruin. We cannot do better than subjoin the author's Mother's Advice, who, upon all occasions, seems a very sensible and discreet woman, indeed she appears to be a person of no ordinary stamp.

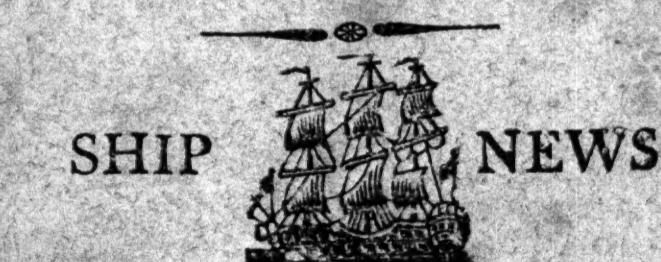
[*Liverpool Courant.*]

"Amongst my acquaintance, there was one, whom I unfortunately selected as my bosom friend, merely because his inclination for the stage was equally strong as my own; though at the same time he had other predominant evil propensities, which I was fortunate enough to discover, ere I had fallen a sacrifice to them. One night we both were penniless, yet see the play we must; what was to be done? "I have it," said Tom, "keep an eye to the door, and the first time the stage keeper comes out, we can slip behind the scenes; I'll hide in one of the lumber chests, and you shall creep into Magog." Magog was a large figure,

made to represent the giant of that name; he had been used in a pantomime at the beginning of the season, but now stood behind the scenes; the body was hollow, and large enough to contain a moderate sized man; the limbs were so constructed that by pulling a rope, the whole figure would drop to pieces; this hollow piece of mechanism had served Tom for a hiding place before; as we had planned, so it succeeded; I found myself safely lodged in the carcass of Magog with the pleasing certainty of seeing the play, by creeping out the first opportunity, and presenting myself, as if just come from the front of the house. I was scarcely fixed in my new habitation, when the stage keeper returned, accompanied by the manager, who gave orders to prepare every thing for the representation of the pantomime, which was to be exhibited in lieu of the farce advertised, owing to the indisposition of a favorite performer. Alarmed by agitation, I determined to facilitate my escape the moment their backs were turned; but, unfortunately, the first preparation was begun upon the giant: the ropes were properly fixed, the head fitted to the body, and the monster drawn from the wall, to be in greater readiness for his appearance. "He's confounded heavy," said the carpenter. "I wish he was lighter," thought I. All my hopes of escape vanished; to creep out in his present tottering situation was impossible, without throwing down the whole apparatus; this I durst not risk, but I made a solemn resolution, if I escaped discovery this time, never to be guilty of the like in future.

"Three hours passed, the most painful I had ever known. The scene drew up, Magog was discovered, the different characters skipping about with the greatest alacrity, till one entered, dressed as a landlord with a large bowl of punch, which, after sometime, was poured down Magog's throat, and be-dewed me in a plentiful manner. Almost suffocated with heat, the cold contents of the bowl were tolerably pleasant at the moment; but the consequence was a violent cold and fever, which confined me nearly a month afterwards: at length Harlequin gave the necessary signal, the figure dropped to pieces, and discovered its contents, to the surprise and astonishment of every body; covered with cobwebs and dirt, wet to the skin, pale and trembling with fear, the house roared with laughter. Not long did I continue their spectacle; but took to my heels, overturning every thing that stood in my way, and rued the time I first thought of getting into Magog.

"As it was more than probable the affair would get wind, I determined to relate the whole without disguise. My father said, "I was rightly served; he hoped it would, teach me to be above such mean dirty tricks in future." My mother's mind was greatly hurt at my exposure, and her generous heart grieved, that I should be reduced to such shifts for money. "My dear son," said the best of parents, whilst the tear of affection stole down her cheek. "I am filled with shame and sorrow; the principles of honor and honesty, which your father and I have laboured so long to inculcate, are, I fear, dying away, and in their place profligacy has taken root; how am I to account for this? What company do you keep? be cautious in that particular, 'tis the rock on which many an hopeful bark has split—you are now arrived at years of discretion, and we can do no more than advise, but remember your future happiness, or misery, depend upon the choice of your companions; ever be above a mean action—deny yourself trifling gratifications, rather than submit to receive them at the price of your integrity; be mindful of my advice—make a proper use of my indulgence, and your purse shall be supplied as far as our straitened circumstances will allow." With this admonition I received a guinea. Such generous conduct had a greater effect upon me than the most severe chastisement; I weighed her counsel, determined to alter my conduct, and avoid my old companion with studied care;



SHIP NEWS.
Port of Alexandria.
ARRIVED,
Two Brothers, Foxwell, Hunger-river, Imber, to do.
Cleared,
Schr. Patsey, Curtis, Savannah, by John Gird.
Maria, Whyland, Hampton, Master.
Hope, Poden, Hunger-river, do.
Lovely Lass, M'Donnan, Snow Hill, do.
Agnes, Griffon, Gloucester, Mass. do.
Polly, Dennan, Snow Hill, Master.
Sloop Mattapony, Read, Norfolk, Va.
Charles Cuttell.

Legionary Court.

THE Legionary Court, which met on Thursday last, adjourned to meet on SATURDAY NEXT, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House, of which, all those concerned, will please to take notice, and attend accordingly.

By order.

JOHN MACLEOD, Clk. L. C. E.

September 13. 3t

Just received per schr. Freighter.

AND FOR SALE BY

Lawrason and Fowle,

28,000 feet merchantable Lumber

20 hogsheads retailing Molasses

10 ditto Jamaica Rum.

September 13. 3aw3w

WANTED,

A well disposed NEGRO GIRL, 12 or 13 years of age. For such well recommended, I will give a liberal price.

Cuthbert Powell.

September 13. 3aw2w

Valuable Property for Sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October next, at eleven o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, and immediate possession given—

A Lot of Ground, on which is erected a good substantial two story frame house, beginning on the north side of Prince-street, 208 feet 1 and 1/4 inches to the westward of Union-street, and fronting on Prince-street 17 feet 2 1/4 inches, and is 88 feet 3 1/2 inches in depth, subject to a ground rent of 18 pounds, Virginia currency, a year.

And immediately afterwards, also on the premises,

A Lot of Ground, on the west side of Pitt-street, beginning 154 feet to the southward of Prince street, being 22 feet 8 inches front, and 123 feet 5 inches deep, adjoining ground of Mr. Chapin.

The above property will be sold under a deed of trust to secure the payment of a debt due to the Bank of Alexandria, on a credit of 5, 12 and 18 months, with interest, which is to be included in satisfactory notes negotiable at the said Bank; and it will be optional with the purchaser either to receive a conveyance in fee simple immediately after the sale and give a deed of trust on the property to secure the payment of the notes, or to have his title on the last payment being made.

James Keith,
George W. Craik, } Trustees.

September 13. dts

At the solicitation of a number of our country friends, we shall commence, on the 9th of this month, the publication of a paper for the country, three times a week, which will contain all the matter and advertisements published in the daily paper. The price will be FIVE DOLLARS per annum.

Such of our present patrons as reside on the route where the mail goes but once a week, will be furnished with the country paper in lieu of the daily one, unless ordered otherwise.

LOTTERY OFFICE.

TICKETS in the Charitable Marine Society Lottery, now drawing, for sale at the office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette, price Five Dollars & Seventy five cents. A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.

August 9.

LAWRASON & FOWLE,

Have just Received,

60 crates assorted Liverpool Ware.

Which will be sold at a low advance.

Likewise per schr. Lark,

1000 sides red Soal Leather.

5 boxes Wool Cards.

September 12. 3aw3w

TO RENT,

A three story Brick House and Lot, well calculated for business and the accommodation of a family, situated at the corner of Prince and Washington-streets, in an airy & healthy part of the town.—Possession given on the first day of August next.—Apply to Philip Tripplett.

Edmund Denney.

July 11. 3aw3w

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York*, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, Jr.
Alexandria, October 13. 1800.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

Of the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give *Hamilton's Elix.* in a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by one or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 1, Budd-street, Philadelphia

From *Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.*

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, hooping cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES.

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molther and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of showing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convolution fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lape remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and

will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbins, Esq. Mrs. Macubbins, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the subscriber of Alexandria county in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, letters of administration with the will annexed, upon the estate of Mr. SAMUEL CRAIG, late of the county aforesaid, merchant, dec'd: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 9th day of September next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this ninth day of March, 1808.

John G. Ladd,
Administrator, with the will annexed.
of Samuel Craig, deceased.

August 8. 1808.

Patent Shot, &c.

ons Patent Shot, assorted, B tono. nosheads brown Sugars.

lbs. green Coffee.

Imperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters.

50 barrels choice Whiskey.

Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—war-

ranted seven years old.

40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.

With a general assortment of Wines, Li-

ters, and Groceries as usual—

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

FRENCH NIGHT SCHOOL.

FRED. TSCHIFFELY,

FROM Bern in Switzerland, teacher of the French language at the academy of Mr. Joseph Cowing, St. Asaph street, has the honor to inform the public of Alexandria, that he intends to open on the 1st of October next, from 7 to 9 o'clock in the evening, a School, where he will teach, after the best principles, the French Language, Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

His terms are low. The room will be well warmed and lighted, for the accommodation of the scholars: therefore all those desirous to be admitted in this school are requested to make speedy application, as the number of the scholars will be limited. Apply for the terms to himself, at the aforesaid school-house, from nine to twelve o'clock, A. M. and from three to five o'clock, P. M.

September 9. 1808.

Joseph Mandeville
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS
ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

AN ASSORTMENT OF WINES, LI-

QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

CONSISTING OF

MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Tenerife &

Corsica

WINES.

Cold St. Estephe Medoc Laret, in cases

one dozen

A few dozen fine old Frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cognac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogheads Havanna honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Bal-

timore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff,

in bottles and bladders.

Macauba and rapese do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento

to; pepper; ginger; race and ground; Cay-

enne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl